

THE OCALA BANNER.

The paper "Of the People, for the People and by the People."

ESTABLISHED 1867.

OCALA, FLORIDA, FRIDAY, APRIL 5, 1901

DOLLAR A YEAR.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

Governor Jennings furnishes much valuable information in which the public is interested, and makes wise recommendations for needed legislation. Numerous minor matters are considered, and the interests of the whole state are ably set forth.

The following are the most important recommendations:

Refunding maturing debt at lower rate of interest.

Legislation for the relief of the supreme court.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

State board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate for taxation.

Improvement of state capital buildings.

Leading state convicts at their accustomed value which is about five times what the state now gets.

Retaining state control of quarantine stations and compulsory vaccination.

Important constitutional amendments.

now in the hands of individuals \$900, which does not bear interest since January 1, 1901, and will be taken up when presented.

These bonds matured January 1, 1901, and the legislature should provide for "redeeming or refunding them," at a lower rate of interest. Constitution of Florida, article 9, section 6.

As all these bonds of 1871 are now held by the several educational funds of the state, except \$900, which will be taken up by the State school fund when presented, it would be advisable, if these bonds are to be refunded, to provide for the execution of one manuscript bond, payable to each fund, covering the amount of the bonds held by them respectively. This will avoid the expense of issuing lithograph bonds and prevent the possibility of the loss of the bonds.

Of the bonds issued in 1873 there are now \$764,900 outstanding as valid obligations against the state. Of this amount there was on January 1, 1901, in the State school, Seminary and Agricultural college funds \$586,000, leaving in the hands of individuals \$178,900.

These bonds will mature and become payable on January 1, 1903; therefore, it is incumbent upon this legislature to provide for "redeeming or refunding" them, at a lower rate of interest. Constitution of Florida, article 9, section 6.

The bonds of this issue, now held by the educational funds of the state, could be converted into manuscript bonds, as recommended for the 7 per cent bonds.

The report of the state treasurer for January 1, 1901, shows that the three permanent educational funds of the state own Florida state bonds amounting to \$844,700, and also bonds of other

states amounting to \$193,000, and that a little more than \$20,000, belonging to the state, is to remain uninvested.

These bonds of other states, belonging to the state, can be sold and the proceeds reinvested in Florida state bonds. This, it is thought, would be an unwise investment, and the probable sale of these bonds and the proceeds during the next year, will enable the educational funds of the state to take up, as they mature, the entire bonded debt of the state as of January 1, 1903, when the bonds will all be matured.

This will leave the bonded debt of the state as of January 1, 1903, at \$1,032,500, leaving the state in the position of being indebted in her own trust funds, the amount of the state.

Goods and Other Papers.

Mr. Jennings was called to the fact that there was an old safe in the warehouse of the state, containing the state's records, and that the safe had been broken open and the contents had been removed.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The contents of the safe were of great value, and it is thought that the person who broke open the safe was a thief.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

It is thought that the safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

The safe was broken open by some person who was in the warehouse, and that the contents were removed by the same person.

rocks that must be guarded against in order to enact an effectual law, and the delicacy with which the court itself must approach the consideration of such a law. If a law on this or any other subject is enacted by the legislature, that is in violation of the constitution, it is the court's sworn duty to declare such law unconstitutional. Nothing short of that could be expected of the court, nor anything else than the faithful discharge of its duties would meet the approval of the people of Florida. Many of the states have enacted laws creating a supreme court commission, to enable the court to dispose of the accumulated cases, which, when properly framed, have been declared constitutional. In California a law was passed authorizing the justices of the supreme court to employ suitable persons learned in the law to assist the justices in their work, and to perform such duties as the justices should require, under rules and regulations to be prescribed by the court. This law was held to be constitutional. These commissioners were not vested with judicial powers or official duties.

The operation of the law was a success, and I recommend the enactment of a similar law, carefully prepared to guard against constitutional objections, authorizing the justices of the supreme court to select and employ three suitable men learned in the law to assist them in their work, and that an appropriation be made to pay such commissioners of the supreme court a like sum as compensation as the supreme court justices receive.

One of the most important questions for your consideration is that of taxation. I took occasion to refer to this subject in my inaugural address, which I take the liberty of reproducing here as expressing my views on this subject.

Section 1, article 9 of the constitution reads: "The legislature shall provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation and shall prescribe such rules and regulations as shall secure just valuations of all property, both real and personal, exempted property excepted."

This is a subject that has perplexed men of experienced minds from time immemorial and will continue to do so while the subject lasts. It has been ascertained that under our present system of valuations, property in some of the counties is assessed at 50 per cent of its value, while in other counties it is assessed at less than 20 per cent of its value.

In 1871 the legislature created a state board of equalization to determine the relative value of real estate in the different counties. This board made its report to the legislature of 1872, which report was confirmed. Since that time, nearly 30 years, there has been no power or board of equalization to determine the relative values of real estate in the different counties, resulting in a policy of local depression of valuations which has placed our state in the awkward position of maintaining an uneven burden of government and a higher rate of taxation than would otherwise have been required. That a remedy should be provided to relieve those who are bearing unjust burdens and to provide for a uniform and equal rate of taxation must be apparent. I am convinced that such is the will and wish of the people of Florida, and suggest the creation of a state board of equalization whose powers shall be prescribed by law.

The assessment of bank stocks and property presents many difficult problems. We have private banks which do not make statements or reports of their financial condition or capital to any official; others are carrying on a banking business under special charters; many state banks are organized under the general banking act, some with the minimum capital of stock, others with the maximum; there are also many national banks, some with \$50,000 capital stock, others with \$100,000 and upwards with other resources, undivided profits and surplus, with many other items of value many times greater than their capital stock, for which they make no showing upon the tax books.

An examination of the assessment rolls shows perhaps greater inequality in such assessments than that of any other property in the state, and in view of the fact that the county assessors do not have access to the records and reports of our state banks or national banks, having no means of reviewing same, and are, therefore, unable to make uniform assessments upon bank stocks and property, I therefore recommend that a law be enacted authorizing the state controller, who is the custodian of the records, has supervision over the state banks and access to the records of the national banks, to assess, with the assistance and advice of the attorney general and state treasurer, the bank stock in this state, and notify the assessors of the valuations placed upon such stock.

For some years past the question of the removal of the state capital has been occasionally mentioned, and this question was passed upon by the state convention held in Jacksonville June 20, 1900, in which it was declared that the question of the removal of the seat of government should be settled by the white Democratic electors of the state at a primary election to be held at the time of the holding of the state election, November 6, 1900. It was further de-

clared by the convention, as expressed in the platform, "that if Tallahassee shall receive a plurality vote, then the legislature shall provide better and safer accommodations for the state's records and business." Part of section 25.

In accordance with this provision of the platform, the question of the removal of the capital was submitted to such primary election, and the returns of such primary election on this question were canvassed by the state Democratic executive committee on the 20th day of November, 1900, and a certificate of the result of said election has been filed in the executive office by Hon. Frank Clark, chairman of the committee, attested by Hon. James E. Crane, secretary of the committee, in which it is stated, "that the returns did show that the city of Tallahassee did receive, not only a plurality of the votes cast thereat, but did receive a majority over all of the candidate cities for the state capital location." Thus it is made apparent that a necessity exists for additional room, better and safer accommodations for the state's records and business, and that the seat of government shall remain at Tallahassee.

The departments are greatly crowded and are in need of more room. Two plans have been suggested: one that suitable additions be made to the present capitol building, the other that a separate building be erected for certain departments. These are questions for your consideration and determination. I respectfully recommend the erection of a suitable structure such as the necessities of our prosperous and growing state demands. My present information leads me to favor the erection of additions as wings to the present capitol building, which I am advised can be constructed of suitable material made comfortable and substantial of approved architectural design, within the cost of \$75,000.

The message sets forth much valuable information in regard to state convicts. In 1876 the cost of maintenance to the state was \$20,646.25. In 1877 and 1878 it was \$2,500 a year.

In 1879 and 1880 the state received \$100 per annum for all its convicts; 1881, 1882, \$15 each per annum; 1883, 1884, \$4,000 per annum.

In 1885 the state paid \$8,500 for maintenance. From 1886 to 1889, inclusive, the state was at no expense and received no revenue from them.

In 1890 the state received \$15 per convict per annum; 1891, 1892, \$22.50 per convict per annum, the number being 109, 473, 182, respectively, for the years named.

From 1894 to the present time the state has received \$21,000 per annum, the number of convicts running from 550 in 1894 to 800 in 1901.

After showing the distribution of this fund according to law, and pointing out the improved condition of the convicts since the appointment of a state supervisor, the message says:

The lessees and sub-lessees are working the prisoners in the two leading industries, about one-half in the mining of phosphate and one-half in the manufacture of naval stores, lumber mills, etc. It will be observed that the lessees pay the state about \$26.40 per capita per annum, the sub-lessees pay the lessees amounts ranging from \$90 to \$180 per capita per annum, the \$180 contracts being for picked men, sub-lessees paying the higher prices not bearing the expense of prisoners from the date and place of sentence to the headquarters

and during the period up to date of distribution. Sub-lessees have paid similar prices as here mentioned for several years past. In 1899 Mr. Wiley, a railroad contractor and builder, as sub-lessee of state prisoners, paid, so I am informed, \$12 per month per convict for 75 prisoners, and during the years 1892 and 1893 the Marion Phosphate company paid \$100 per day for the labor of 100 convicts, the lessees furnishing the

(Continued on 2nd page)

Your Invitation!

If you have never had any dealings with us, please consider this an invitation to give us a trial.

MUNROE & CHAMBLISS

BANKERS

OCALA, FLORIDA



LIGHT, STRONG FURNITURE

is most desirable for summer use. The demand for

Reed and Rattan Chairs and Rockers

has increased with the increased knowledge of their utility and comfort. Frail only in appearance, these light, handsome goods will outlast many of the heavier build.

Put aside some of the upholstered chairs and add one of these to your furnishings.

OCALA FURNITURE CO.

N. Magnolia St., 3 doors from Public Square

Jerry Burnett

Merchant Tailoring

Finest Imported and Domestic Cloths.

Cutting a Specialty. Fits Guaranteed.

ITCHING LIMBS

And All Forms of Itching, Scaly Humors Are Instantly Relieved and Speedily Cured by CUTICURA.

Speedy Cure Treatment \$1.25

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply CUTICURA OINTMENT freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation and soothe and heal, and lastly take CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood and expel humor germs. This sweet and wholesome treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humors of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails. Price, THE SET, \$1.25; or, Soap, 25c.; Ointment, 50c., and Resolvent, 50c. Sold throughout the world.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

assisted by CUTICURA OINTMENT for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin for cleansing the scalp of crust, scales and dandruff, and the removal of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for body rashes, itching and irritations in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations and excoriations, or for free or offensive perspiration. In the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving hair and for the scalp and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP contains delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odors. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, viz., TWENTY-FIVE CENTS, the BEST skin and complexion soap and the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world.

20th Century Liver

Start Right

and with it the best of health. It is the only liver medicine that is pure, and it is the only liver medicine that is effective. It is the only liver medicine that is safe, and it is the only liver medicine that is pleasant to take. It is the only liver medicine that is cheap, and it is the only liver medicine that is available everywhere.

DR. THACHER'S LIVER AND BLOOD SYRUP

It is the only liver medicine that is pure, and it is the only liver medicine that is effective. It is the only liver medicine that is safe, and it is the only liver medicine that is pleasant to take. It is the only liver medicine that is cheap, and it is the only liver medicine that is available everywhere.

THACHER MEDICINE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.